

Miss MARTINEAU in her new work on this country—Sketches of Travel—introduces portraits of our leading men. Of President Van Buren she says:

I was often asked whether I did not think his manners gentlemanly. There is much friendliness in his manners, for he is a kind hearted man; he is also rich in information, and lets it come out on subjects in which he cannot contrive to see any danger in speaking. But his manners want the frankness and confidence which are essential to good breeding. He questions closely without giving anything in return. Moreover he lingers to a degree which so cautious a man should long ago have found out to be disagreeable; and his flattery is not merely polite of the person he is speaking to, but a worse kind still—a skepticism and ridicule of objects and persons supposed to be distasteful to the one he is conversing with.

The following was written after she had visited the Senate Chamber at Washington:

The American Senate is a most imposing assemblage. When I first entered it, I thought I never saw a finer set of heads than the forty-six before my eyes:—two only being absent and the Union then consisting of twenty-four States. Mr. Calhoun's countenance first fixed my attention; the splendid eye, the straight forehead, surmounted by a load of stiff, upright, dark hair; the stern brow; the inflexible mouth;—it is one of the most remarkable heads in the country. Next to him sat his colleague, Mr. Preston, in singular contrast,—stout in person, with a round, ruddy, good humored face, large blue eyes, and a wig, orange to-day, brown yesterday, and golden to-morrow. Near them sat Colonel Benton, a temporary people's man, remarkable chiefly for his pomposity. He sat swelling amidst his pile of papers and books, looking like a being designed by nature to be a good humored barber or innkeeper, but forced by fate to make himself into a mock-heroic senator.—Opposite sat the transcendent Webster, with his square forehead and cavernous eyes; and behind, the homely Clay, with the face and figure of a farmer, but something of the air of a divine, from his hair being combed straight back from his temples. Near them sat Southard and Porter; the former astute and rapid in countenance & gesture; the latter strangely mingling a boyish fun and lightness of manner and glance, with the sobriety suitable to the judge and the senator. His keen eye takes in every thing that passes; his extraordinary mouth, with its overhanging lip, has but to unfold into a smile to win laughter from the sourest official or demagogue. Then there was the bright bonhomie of Evring of Ohio, the most primitive looking of senators; and the benign, religious gravity of Frelinghuysen; the gentlemanly air of Buchanan, the shrewdness of Polk; the somewhat melancholy simplicity of Silsbee,—all these and many others, were striking; and for nothing more than their total unlikeness to each other. No English person who has not travelled over half the world, can form an idea of such differences among men forming one assembly for the same purposes, and speaking the same language. Some were descended from Dutch farmers, some from French huguenots, some from Scotch puritans, some from English cavaliers, some from Irish chieftains. They were brought together out of law courts, sugar fields, merchants' stores, mountain farms, forests, and prairies. The stamp of originality was impressed on every one, and inspired a deep involuntary respect. I have seen no assembly of chosen men, and no company of the high-born, invested with the antique dignities of an antique realm, half so imposing to the imagination as this collection of stout souled, full grown original men, brought together on the ground of their supposed sufficiency to work out the will of their diverse constituents.

DEATH FROM IMAGINATION.—A man named Thomas, who lived in the village of Drannock in the parish of Gwinnarnas, courted his first cousin Elizabeth, and it was understood that he was engaged to marry her. She was very beautiful, but of an extremely irritable temper, even, as the event shows, to madness.—Some disagreement occurred between them, and he, either to pique her, or out of resentment, paid particular attention to another young woman, whom on a Sunday afternoon, he accompanied to a Methodist meeting.—Elizabeth, knowing this, and concluding that she was discarded by him, took a prayer-book, folded down the 109th Psalm, and taking the book with her into an adjacent field, hanged herself. As soon as Thomas came from the preaching he inquired for her, and hearing that she had not been seen for two or three hours, he exclaimed, "Good God, she has destroyed herself!" whence it was inferred either that she had threatened to do so, in consequence of his desertion, or that he apprehended such a catastrophe from the violence of her disposition, but when he found that she had indeed committed self-murder, and had seen the leaf filled with curses, which she had marked as her dying imprecation upon him, he cried, "I am ruined forever and ever!" Endeavoring, however, to escape from the thoughts and feelings which pursued him, he removed from Drannock to Marazion. Change of place brought with it no relief; the curse he believed was on him, and he attributed to it whatever misfortunes befell him; and they were not a few, for he was several times hurt and even maimed in the mines in which he worked. He carefully avoided the evening service on the twenty-second of the month, and dreading to go near a reading school, lest he should hear the fatal psalm read as a lesson, frequently in his dreams he saw the deceased looking at him vindictively, and holding open the marked passage; and he was often heard to cry out, "Oh, my dear Betsey, shut the book! book!" In the forlorn hope that if he were to marry and have a family, his thoughts might be drawn off from the one miserable subject which possessed him night and day, he paid his addresses to many young women of Marazion, but they looked upon him as a doomed man, and asked him cruelly whether he wished to bring all in the 109th psalm upon their head? At length nearly six years after the suicide, he obtained a wife, and lived with her long enough to have two children. But the poison continued its operation, and in the third year of his marriage, and thirty-seventh of his age, on Friday, October 20th, 1790, he died—of the curse. On the following Sunday he was buried at St. Hilary, during evening service; funerals it seems, being performed at such times in that part of England, as christenings and churchings are in some other parts.

"But here," says Mr. Polwhele, "observe a strong coincidence of circumstances; for while the body lay in the church, to the astonishment of all the congregation who knew that the 109th psalm caused his death, that very psalm came to be read in the ordinary course. Against this event there was more than sixty to one; and that his funeral should also happen on a Sunday at four o'clock in the afternoon, exactly corresponding to the time in which the girl destroyed herself, is another remarkable occurrence. It does not

appear, however, that the maledictions of the psalm were verified after his death by any ill effect on the family; for both his children died before himself; so that they were neither fatherless nor forced to beg their bread; and his wife took care to frustrate the curse of perpetual widowhood designated for her, for in 1794 a young man brought her to St. Hilary church, when she was married a second time. This dreadful example of perfidious courtship made such an awful impression on the young men in the neighborhood, that no instance of broken faith occurred for a considerable time; and in the parish of St. Hilary, where the annual average number of marriages since the year 1754 had been only fifteen, no less than one-and-forty couples were married in the year ensuing Thomas' death.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Saturday Evening. The Senate Chamber was thronged this morning and during the day by a great crowd, brought together for the purpose of seeing and hearing the anticipated final discussion and decision of the Sub-Treasury Bill. Mr. Southard had a little account to settle with his colleague, Mr. Wall, for a savage attack made upon him and the Whig party of New Jersey, in a six hours speech, begun at noon and closed at night. The rejoinder of Mr. Southard is the most eloquent speech I have heard him make, and one distinguished for its good sense and ability.—The vindication of his past history has been manly and honorable in the extreme, and the position in which Mr. Southard has thrown his colleague is a very thing but an enviable one, or one that will satisfy his constituents.

Mr. White spoke three hours in opposition to the Bill, when the Senators ceased to speak upon matters foreign to the Bill, and commenced action upon certain proposed amendments to the Bill.

Mr. King, of Alabama, perhaps by way of compromise, proposed as the first amendment, that the 23d section of the bill—Mr. Calhoun's hard money section of the bill—be amended by striking out the year 1838 and inserting the year 1839, as the time for commencing the specie collections of public revenue. Upon this motion to strike out 1838 and insert 1839, the vote stood 42 to 9.

The most important vote of the day immediately followed—being Mr. Cuthbert's motion to strike out Mr. Calhoun's hard money section from the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the vote stood as follows:—31 to 21. Mr. Tipton, of Indiana, then introduced an amendment requiring, that the Government receive the notes of specie paying banks in payment for the public dues. [This amendment was debated in the Senate by Messrs. Tipton, Benton, Sevier, Rives, Roane, Buchanan and others at some length.]

The vote was taken at eight o'clock, and decided in the negative—22 to 30.

Mr. Webster then introduced an amendment, with some few remarks, in lieu of the 23d section of Mr. Calhoun. The amendment of Mr. Webster makes it necessary to make no distinction in the funds received for Government dues, whether for receipts at the land offices. Mr. Benton flew in a passion when this amendment was offered, and spoke at some length upon it.

Mr. Walker says he shall vote for this amendment.

Mr. King, of Ala., says he shall vote against it.

Mr. Benton has just offered an amendment to Mr. Calhoun's amendment, the effect of which was to go back to the old system of sound credit.

Mr. Young offered a substitute to Mr. Benton's amendment, which Mr. B. accepted.

Mr. Sevier thought that Mr. Benton had offered his amendment for the purpose of embarrassing the bill.

10 P. M.—Mr. Webster's amendment was adopted triumphantly—thirty-seven to fourteen. It is very explicit, and requires that no distinction shall be made in the funds in which the public dues may be collected.

Mr. Calhoun was rabid at the success of Mr. Webster's amendment, and gave this as a reason for going against the Bill.

The yeas and nays upon the third reading of the Bill were ordered, and the following was the result:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norville, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—27.

Nays—Bayard, Buchanan, CALHOUN, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—25.

You see some queer voting here. I have no room for comments.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1838.

That crisis in the political affairs of Mr. Calhoun, which I have anticipated, arrived last night. It was to him a mortifying event; but from his manner, I think it was not unexpected. Our prejudices and feelings are apt to warp our judgment. They may have influenced me in the conclusion to which I came; but certainly thought, that the Senator from South Carolina seemed to breathe more freely; seemed as one who had escaped from thralldom, and was again in the open air.

The Senate yesterday, struck from the Sub-Treasury bill, on the motion of Mr. Cuthbert, the section introduced by Mr. Calhoun, prohibiting after a limited period, the receipt of any bank notes in payment of dues to the government. This section, in the opinion of its author, constituted the great merit of the bill, and without which he had repeatedly declared that he would vote against it. Those with whom he has recently been acting have not moved without system. Their object has been, to use his talents in defending the measure, and then, if possible, to place him in a position where he should be shorn of all his influence that he could no longer, do them harm. Whether the dominant party have effected their object, remains to be seen.

But this is not the only amendment of the bill. On the motion of Mr. Webster, a section was introduced, repealing the far famed Treasury order of July, and prohibiting the issue of any similar order hereafter. Mr. Benton roared mightily against the adoption of this amendment; but his bellowing was unavailing. It was adopted. When analyzed, what is it; and what does it mean? It is a vote of censure (and it was so intended) upon General Jackson. It not only repeals the unconstitutional act, but it restrains, by law, any public functionary from similar usurpation. There has never been a day, nor an hour, until last night, since the Treasury order was issued, when this proposition could have been so triumphantly carried through the Senate, as it now was. What a lesson for him, who should feel disposed here-

after to violate the Constitution, or to usurp power, not delegated.

When the bill was thus amended, the question came—Shall it be engrossed for a third reading? Mr. Calhoun voted in the negative. Mr. Benton, and the other hard money champions voting in the affirmative, notwithstanding the hard money section was "expunged," and the section censuring General Jackson and his treasury order was inserted. It was ordered to be engrossed—ayes 27, noes 25.—A more ludicrous scene cannot be imagined. Mr. Grundy and Mr. Buchanan were in luck's way. They voted, in pursuance of instructions from their legislatures, in the negative. They are not subject, therefore, to the sneers and sarcasms which await those friends of the administration who voted for the bill.—When the excitement of the moment shall have passed away and the trammels of party no longer restrain individuals, the bill in its present shape will be considered too incongruous, and too much at war with the principles and opinions avowed by its friends, ever to have seriously received their support. Mr. Calhoun remarked, that to pass it, as amended, would be a farce. So it would a most amusing farce.

The question now presents itself—Will this bill, in its present form, pass the House of Representatives? I think not. It would be an absurdity to glare for the loco loco party to vote such a measure. Besides, in the house there are several gentlemen, the personal and political friends of Mr. Calhoun, who have thought and acted with him, in reference to what is termed the hard money section, which is now "expunged" from the bill. It may be presumed, therefore, that these members will feel on the occasion, as Mr. Calhoun feels, and that they will vote against it. The friends of the administration think, that they have cut off these gentlemen from all further political connection with the Senator from South Carolina. I think differently. But without reference to these individuals, the bill is now losing ground, and has received in the Senate some blows under which it must ultimately sink. Its champions are in confusion and consternation. Nor are these the times when such a party as the Loco Foco or Agrarian party, after a defeat, can rally. They feel that they are crumbling to atoms; that they are rapidly returning to their original elements. The Sub-Treasury bill must be new modelled, or it will be lost.

Mr. Calhoun's present "position" is most extraordinary. He is now denounced by honorable administration Senators as having proved recreant, and by one, I have understood, as a traitor. With the erratic mind which the Senator from South Carolina possesses, it is impossible to predict, with any degree of certainty, what will be his next movement. The Whigs will, of course, continue to view him as an administration man; and the probability is, that he will cling to that ship of State, until she is about to sink, still hoping that she may yet float a little longer, and that he may obtain a command on board. Vain hope! She must founder.

THE SEN IN WASHINGTON.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 27.

The Sub-Treasury Bill laid on the Table.—The Sub-Treasury Bill came before the House upon a motion to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Pickens, of S. C. asked the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means which of the two bills the Committee intended to bring up for discussion—the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means to the House or by the Senate to the House. Mr. Pickens spoke in strong terms of "the emasculated bill of the Senate making a Bank," as he called the Senate Bill.

Mr. Cambreleng answered Mr. Pickens, and said he believed the Committee of Ways and Means infinitely preferred their own Bill to the Bill from the Senate. The Senate's Bill had been fully examined by the Committee of the House before the report was made, and Mr. Cambreleng thought all would prefer his Bill to the Bill of the Senate.

Mr. Sergeant, another member of the Committee of Ways and Means, begged Mr. Cambreleng to speak for himself. He thought the two Bills infinitely objectionable—which Bill was most objectionable he did not know. He thought, each as bad as bad could well be, and he could hardly say what were his preferences.

Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, made an attempt to speak, but the House coughed him down. The members of the House were at this time much excited, and crowds gathered round the speakers.

Mr. Patton, of Va. now got the floor, and after a few remarks explanatory of his motion he moved to lay the Senate Bill on the table.

Mr. Glascock, of Geo. asked Mr. Patton to withdraw his motion, and promised to renew it.

Mr. P. on these conditions consented.—Mr. Glascock went on in an excited speech, full of fury against Mr. Patton for making the motion he had, and giving as an excuse why it ought not to be made, the fact that thirty or forty members were absent. Mr. Glascock was much excited, and closed by renewing the motion to lay the Senate Bill on the table, agreeably to the promise made to Mr. Patton.

Before Mr. Glascock closed his remarks, Mr. Mercer, of Va., called him to order.—The Speaker sustained the call, and Mr. G. soon after closed.

A motion was now made and seconded, for a call of the House. The roll had been once called, and about 130 members answered to the call. A motion was made to suspend the call, and lost by a vote of 94 to 92.

The absentees were called, when Mr. Harlan moved to suspend the rules of the House. The motion was carried.

The motion was now renewed to lay the Senate Bill upon the table. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the result was 107 in favor of laying the Bill upon the table and 97 against it. The vote is not a test vote, a great number of members being absent, and several voting against the motion to lay upon the table, although opposed to the Bill.

The vote being declared by the Speaker, Mr. Gray, of New-York, said he voted in the affirmative for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. He gave the notice now, and would move for the reconsideration to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON, March, 27, 1838.

In my letter of yesterday, I say—"Of the absentees my own opinion is, but I have not the yeas and nays before me, a majority are opposed to the bill in its present shape." I have since examined who were absent, and have no doubt I was mistaken. It is proper that I should correct the errors. The Globe has given a tolerable fair statement as to the probable votes on the pending question (shall the bill be laid on the table?) if the whole House had been present. There were thirty-two absentees. Of the number, twelve (the Globe says ten) would have voted with the present majority, say one hundred and five, as Mr. Gray voted yes, for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. The remaining twenty (the Globe says twenty-two) would have voted with

the present minority, say ninety-nine, including Mr. Gray. The vote would then have stood for laying on the table 117, (the Globe says 115,) against it 119, (the Globe says 121.) All present, the motion to lay on the table, I have no doubt, would have been lost, by a majority of two probably; and possibly by a majority of four (the Globe says eight.)

But this is not a test by which you are to judge of the fate of the bill on a final vote.—At the extra session, on the 14th of October, Mr. Clark moved to lay the bill on the table. On that motion there were ayes 119—noes 107. Of the 119, in the affirmative, ten voted yesterday in the negative, for different reasons, and from different motives. Some because they wished to amend the bill further, and with their amendments they would vote for it, but not otherwise. Some, because they wished to restore Mr. Calhoun's hard money Section, and some, although opposed to the bill in any form it might assume, because they considered it discourteous to the Senate, not to permit their bill to take the ordinary course of legislation. The motion to lay on the table, was made without any concert in action among the whig party. The loco focos are never thus caught. The motive on the part of Mr. Patton was correct.—The policy may be doubted. It has resulted fortunately; but for the want of an understanding, it might have terminated differently, as the votes demonstrate.

As the votes now stand, I have come to the conclusion, that the bill from the Senate or Mr. Cambreleng's bill, as reported some time since, if the whole House was present, would be defeated by a majority of from six to ten. This majority may be increased, when the details of the bill come up for consideration. I doubt, whether it can be diminished. It is also possible, and I think probable, before the final vote is taken, that the vacancies in Mississippi and Maine may be filled up.

After consulting, it is understood that Mr. Gray abandoned his intention of moving a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, and of which he gave notice. It was not brought forward this morning. If it had been it would have failed, as the greater part of the absentees were out of the city, and of course could not be brought to the house.

Whether I have rendered myself intelligible on this subject, I know not; but I have taken great pains to investigate the state of the question thoroughly, and to present you with nothing but what I may almost say I know to be facts. The subject is too vital to the best interests of the country to treat lightly, or to hazard opinions inconsiderately.

The majority against the measure is small. The contingencies of sickness, or absence from accidental causes, may change the result. The power and patronage of the Government will be brought to bear upon the question, in the last struggle. That power, and that patronage, in the hands that hold them are terrific. The pending bill itself, opens new avenues to honor and to wealth, for the faithful of its friends. Let me then ask, are not the people slumbering in false security on a destructive volcano? Ought they not to arouse, and speak a language to their representatives which cannot be mistaken? Ought they not to load the tables of Congress with remonstrances against the whole system of placing the Treasury of the United States under the exclusive management and control of the President? The crisis is alarming. If the people will only act, they may pass through it, without much further injury. If they remain dumb-founded, calm spectators of their approaching ruin, their sufferings will be immeasurably greater. To them the Sub-Treasury Bill will prove a Pandora's box.

The Spy in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

We have strange stories floating through the City, originating I know not where,—but currently circulated by all parties in the city, in regard to Cabinet changes. As the story goes, AMOS KENDALL,—have mercy heaven,—goes into the Treasury Department. FELIX GRUNDY changes the Senator for the Post Master General. LEVY WOODBURY goes to England. MR. DICKINSON goes home, and Mr. Stevenson our Minister to England comes home,—living is too expensive in London,—and takes the place of the Secretary of the Navy. Such is the story of Dame Rumor. I believe the last, but cannot believe the whole. Levy Woodbury to England, and Amos Kendall into the Treasury Department! This would be at the bottom of the hill with a vengeance. I give you the report for what it is worth. I will not censure it or believe it until the appointments are made, and the confirmations published. That Cabinet changes are intended by and by—and very soon too—I do not doubt; but that the Executive is prepared so far to insult public opinion as to make such changes, I do not believe. The moral sense of the country shrinks from it. Amos Kendall I believe controls Mr. Van Buren very much,—though in a different way,—as Mr. Van Buren controlled General Jackson. Gen. Jackson loved Mr. Van Buren as a kind of politically adopted son. Mr. Van Buren controlled him "by pulling the right string."—by saying yes, yen, and nay, nay, to all that General Jackson said, and by putting himself into that very comfortable position of never having a word of his own. Amos Kendall controls Mr. Van Buren by his resolution and his power. Mr. Van Buren dreads him, despises him, and fears him,—and fearing him, Mr. Kendall has but to command, and the Executive, by the permission of General Jackson, will obey. But of these Cabinet changes and the measures in relation to them, time will give us the truth. Ritchie has the safest text, and so nous verrons. E. B.—New-York Express.

Extensive Forgery.—A young man, said to be of very respectable connections, from the South (Alabama) was arrested in this city on Saturday last, charged with forging letters of credit to the amount of \$30,000, in the name of M. Sibley, Cashier of a bank in Georgia, on the President of the City Bank New-York. On presenting it at the latter place, they declined receiving it, alleging as a reason, that as they were about to resume specie payments, they did not want to pay out so large an amount of their notes. He then negotiated with two brokers of that city, who advanced him \$15,000, the one \$10,000 and the other 5,000. Suspecting afterwards that all was not right, they sent an account of the transaction to this city, when, by the exertions of Messrs. Blaney Young and M. Loon, the individual was arrested at a house of ill fame in this city, just as he was about to depart for the South. The money was all recovered with the exception of two hundred and forty odd dollars.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Pestilence among the Indians.—We learn from the St. Louis Bulletin, that the small pox at the last dates was raging fearfully among the Blackfoot Indians. Thousands of them have fallen victims to the pestilence.—The U. S. trade in that section of the country is said to be utterly ruined for many years to come. A letter from the Fur Company's agent at Fort Union describes the disease as

a "hundred times more horrible" than the ordinary small pox. The same disease has penetrated the remotest part of the Assinaboin country, where the Indians, according to the last accounts, were dying by fifties and hundreds a day, the surviving women and children being left in wretchedness indescribable. The Assinaboin tribe, which not long since numbered 9000, was literally annihilated! The Mandans, a tribe of about 2000, living 1600 miles above St. Louis, had all died but 31. The Minatarees, living near the Mandans and numbering about 1000 had lost one half of their number, and the mortality was still raging. The Arickarees, amounting to 3000, had lost one half of their number, and the remnant were dying hourly. The Crees, numbering 3000, were nearly all destroyed. There was little doubt, that the dreadful disease would do its fatal work upon all the tribes on the Columbia river, and upon all South of the Missouri to the Mexican settlements!

Practical Benevolence.—The editor of the Boston Transcript, in crossing Hancock-street last week which was flooded by a thaw, encountered a stranger on an ice bridge, over which but one could pass at a time. Retreat was impossible without plunging into the water. The gentleman deliberately put his hand into his pocket, and drawing forth a cent, exclaimed, "Head or Tail?" Tail, said the Editor. "Tail it is, said the stranger, and immediately jumped into the water and waded to the side-walk.—17.

General Sutherland.—It is said that the leading patriots in and about Detroit have dissolved their connexion with Gen. Sutherland. Not long since the General had a little standing skirmish with one of his aids, at the American Hotel in Detroit, in which his military prowess received a severe shock.—The affair originated in a conversation between the two, in relation to a patriotic movement, in which Sutherland was said to have acted imprudently.

"You are a liar," said Sutherland. "You lie yourself," retorted the indignant aidecamp, "and any man that will take that will take a sheep." The general rang the bell for a servant, who immediately entered the room, with a low bow, and inquired what was wanted.

"Coffee for one, and pistols for two," said the general. The waiter stared at the general, in a state of incomprehensible incomprehensibility.

"Don't trouble yourself, Mr. Sutherland," said the aid: "I can accommodate you."—And he drew from his pocket a brace of hair triggers, and laid them upon the table.—"Take your choice of the two."

"I'll take 'em both," said the general, as he strode up to the table, and clapped the miniature blunderbuss in his breeches pocket. The aid was so enraged at this "spiking of his artillery," that he doffed his coat and gave the general a genteel drubbing with his fist. A friend now entered the room, and parted the belligerents. The general went his way—GLOBALLY LICKED.

Pontiac Courier.

From the Darien Telegraph, March, 23.

#### LATE FROM FLORIDA.

More Murders.—We have the following intelligence to communicate to our readers concerning the Florida war.—It is gathered from the information of a gentleman who arrived here from Black Creek, on this day in the steamer Ocmulgee, which left Jacksonville on the 21st inst.

The Florida Militia are ordered out, and it is thought the campaign has terminated for the summer.

On the 21st an express arrived at Jacksonville, reporting that one white man, his wife, and four negro children had been murdered on the 18th inst. This is represented to have taken place at Ocean Ponds, about 50 miles west of Jacksonville and 10 miles only from the Georgia line. One white female and a negro woman escaped. The latter reports that they ran as soon as the first rifle was discharged, and concealed themselves two or three hundred yards from the house. She saw her master shot by the Indians, who ran about 100 yards before he fell dead. She states that there were about 40 Indians present.

Fort Taylor, Lane, Chistmas, Call and Volusia, are, or about to be abandoned.

Fort King, Micanopy, Harlee, Picolata, and Black Creek, are to be kept up, and Fort Peyton is to be re-established.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

HENRY W. EDWARDS,

Governor of the State of Connecticut.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with ancient usage and in perpetuation of an institution, tending to strengthen the sense of dependence and accountability in man, and to remind him of his duties and obligations to an overruling Providence, I do hereby appoint Friday, the thirteenth day of April next, to be observed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer. And I hereby invite all the people of this State to devote that day to such observances as are appropriate to a Christian Fast; particularly to assemble with their Pastors and Religious Teachers, in their usual places of worship, and humbly supplicate our Heavenly Father—

That He would forgive the sins we have committed as a nation and as individuals; and that He would enable us hereafter in all things, to act in obedience to His commands and in conformity to His will; That He would continue to us our inalienable civil and religious privileges, and enable us to transmit them unimpaired to our posterity; That civil and religious rights and privileges may be universally diffused; That the reign of injustice and oppression may cease throughout the earth, and that every individual of the human family may be permitted to worship his God and enjoy the fruit of his labor in peace and quietness; That He would continue to us the blessing of peace with all the nations of the earth, incline us sympathetically to respect the rights of other nations, and cause them equally to respect our own; That in the season on which we are now entering, He would cause the sun to shine, the rain to fall, and the earth to bring forth its fruits; and that the labor of man in endeavoring to provide for his wants may be blessed; That He would cause our manufactures and commerce to prosper; and that He would smile upon every useful branch of industry; That He would take under his guidance and direction those to whom are entrusted the management of our public concerns, as a state and as a nation, and enable them faithfully to discharge their duties, and to adopt such measures as may promote the lasting happiness of the people; That He would prosper the efforts which are made for the diffusion of light, and knowledge, and truth, and cause them to result in the advancement of human happiness here on earth, and in that world to which we are all fast hastening.

And finally, and above all, that when the last trump shall sound, and the dead be raised, we may be found on the right hand of our Judge, and be made partakers of life eternal.

Given under my hand and the seal of said State, at New-Haven, this eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty second. HENRY W. EDWARDS. By His Excellency's command, ROYAL R. HISSMAN, Secretary.

A job in New-York having met a short gentleman whose first name was William, turned and walked backed by his side. In a little while the gentleman turned and saw the uninvited companion and asked him if he had any business with him. "None at all," said the other, "but as the law does not allow me to go small Bills, I have turned about."—Boston Herald.

Ohlson, according to the Yeason, (Nim.) Names, at the 3d inst. has declined being a candidate for reelection. Discretion is the better part of valor.